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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 30, 1919.

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**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Polson street.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maennerbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Sec., 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



## Bolshevists in America?

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By W. J. Ghent  
Written Especially for the American  
Alliance for Labor and Democracy

### Article 5.

The Associated Press, on a certain day last February, carried a New York City dispatch announcing the proposed organization of a Truth About Russia Committee. The declared purpose of this committee was to gather and publish all authentic news regarding Russia.

Among its tentative organizers were members of the editorial staffs of the "New Republic," the "Dial," the "Survey" and "The Nation," though the representatives of the last two periodicals subsequently withdrew.

Whether "The Public," "The Liberator" and the "Daily Call" were also represented the dispatch did not state. If they were not included the discrimination was wrongful, since the character of the "truth about Russia" published by these three journals measures up fairly well with that published by the first four named.

As a matter of fact no one of these journals gives any indication of an attempt to discover and publish the truth about Russia. The news from that country is, as all know, sadly conflicting and the task of separating the truth from the falsehood is often baffling. But no one of these journals essays the task; each accepts, with varying degrees of partisanship, the accounts favorable to Bolshevism, and rejects the unfavorable.

I have already dealt with "The Nation."

The "New Republic" comes next. For the "New Republic" is also an abettor of Bolshevism. Still, there is something to its credit. Though it rivals "The Nation" in omniscience, it has none of that journal's fanaticism; more expressly and more frequently than "The Nation" it disclaims attachment to Bolshevism; and though it has not gone out of its way to gather and print material unfriendly to Lenine, it has sometimes, though rarely, admitted adverse testimony.

It paid a generous tribute, after his death, to the late George Plechanoff, one of the greatest of the Russian revolutionists and one of the most unsparing critics of Bolshevism.

It published an article, "A Year of Bolshevism" (Nov. 2nd), by Michael S. Farbman, American correspondent for Gorky's journal, written before Farbman, following his master, had switched over to the existing regime; and at different times, in editorial notes and in letters to the editor, it has permitted its readers to glimpse the fact that all opposition to Bolshevism is not necessarily "bourgeois" and reactionary.

I do not find that it has ever explicitly stated this point. Perhaps it has; but even if it has not, there is something in the fact that it has permitted, without contradiction, the truth to be inferred.

But the great preponderance of material which it has offered has been partisan Bolshevik material.

It published (July 27th), and subsequently reprinted as a pamphlet, Arthur Ransome's flashy and highly rhetorical plea for Bolshevism. Ransome's testimony is interesting as an individual expression, but its value is negative. Though the subject is one that might well demand some deliberation of judgment and some restraint of expression, the article was written, according to the author's words, "at a speed to break my pen" Ransome, says Professor Samuel V. Harper, who knows him well, and has often discussed Russia

with him, is "first of all a literary critic, who used to be rather proud of his inability to understand and follow politics."

If a knowledge of politics was unnecessary in forming a judgment of the virtues of Bolshevism, a knowledge of and contact with the revolutionary movement were equally unessential. Ransome himself gaily writes: "Of all the observers sent here from abroad those men have seen the thing clearest who by their upbringing and standards of life have been furthest from the revolutionary movement."

This means, of course, primarily himself, a product of British respectability and culture; but it also means the sort of persons from the literary coteries of America whose romantic and impressionistic testimony regarding Russia has been so widely circulated.

Under all the circumstances the publication and extravagant advertising of this deceptive article can hardly be regarded as other than a glaring fraud.

Another of the "New Republic's" romantic and impressionistic witnesses is Albert Rhys Williams, whose article, "The Red Funeral of Vladivostock," was published on Nov. 9th.

Testimony more to the point, though on the whole favorable to Bolshevism, was given in the series of extracts (published Oct. 5th) from the letters of Hans Vorst to the "Berliner Tageblatt." These letters, as an expression of the viewpoint of a German observer, presumably unprejudiced, were highly important and valuable, whatever their conclusion. But a singular circumstance remains to be explained. The extracts published, as I have said, gave a verdict on the whole favorable to Bolshevism. A later letter published in the "Tageblatt" of Oct. 11th, is to some extent a summing up and revision of the earlier letters; it expresses a distinctly modified view, and it undertakes to explain how a regime with the people overwhelmingly against it manages by force and fraud to hold on. So far as I can discover, no mention of this letter has yet been made by the "New Republic."

Like "The Nation," the "New Republic" has ignored the testimony of the most honored of the Russian revolutionists; for that matter it has almost wholly ignored all other anti-Bolshevist testimony. What news material it has printed unfavorable to the Bolshevik cause has been relatively meager, and bears every sign of having been given with a grudging and reluctant hand.

But the "New Republic" as a "journal of opinion," scants its news material and devotes most of its space to the pronouncement of views and verdicts. Here its bias, though somewhat disguised, is equally apparent. The record is a criss-cross of more or less inconsistent and contradictory expressions. Yet a major note of consistency running through it all is readily discoverable, and by that note it is to be judged. That note is often extravagantly Bolshevik; and even in the most balanced expressions the "breaks," as they say in the luminous language of baseball, almost invariably go to the Leninites.

It was the "New Republic" which first called attention to the massacre story and which attributed it to a deliberate policy of lying. It is the "New Republic" which lends its support to the singularly inept or dishonest theory that the publication of absurd and conflicting rumors is

an evidence of careful deliberation. Even the least informed person would expect deliberate mendacity, under a centralized agency, to arrange its material and its schedule with some care and to provide against defeating itself.

Though alternately it both denies and acknowledges the Red Terror, it justifies that reign of violence provided it will show results. "If they (the Bolsheviks), it says (Feb. 15th), "can convert the Russian soviet republic into a genuine experiment in industrial democracy, that experiment will be worth all that it has already cost in suffering bloodshed, injustice and hatred."

Lenine himself could not ask for more; nor could a more ample blanket sanction for savagery in the name of brotherhood be given.

Though alternately the "New Republic" both affirms and denies the Bolshevik statement that the mass of the Russian people have accepted Bolshevism, its major note sounds the affirmative. When both affirmation and denial appear in the same article or paragraph, it is the affirmation which reigns in the conclusion. In its editorial, "Conciliation for Russia?" (Jan. 25th), it asserts that "the Russian people . . . have not either liked or trusted the Bolsheviks." The statement is probably true; at least it is supported by masses of trustworthy testimony. But it ill accords with the clinching declaration which closes the editorial and which reads: "They (the Allies) committed the worst possible mistake of democratic statesmen—that of disregarding the impulses and misinterpreting the meaning of a great revolutionary popular movement."

The derelictions and flagrant sins of the Allied governments toward the Bolsheviks prompt a large part of the editorial comment of the "New Republic." It repeats over and over again the groundless statement that Kerensky's fall was due to failure of the allies to declare their war aims. In what way such a declaration would have aided Kerensky is not explained. Perhaps the theory is that it would have softened the purpose of Lenine and Trotzky to seize the government at the first opportunity; or perhaps that it would have miraculously transformed the then current cry of the Leninites, "All power to the soviets!" into "All power to Kerensky!" But neither theory will do. The statement is conventional defeatist stuff: it was born in the time of a feverish campaign back of the lines to break the allied front. It had no other meaning, and no other has it ever had.

All the political sins possible, it seems, have been committed by the allied governments against Russia. The conduct of these governments has from the first been "sinister"—a term frequently employed by both the "New Republic" and "The Nation" to designate the emotions, thoughts and activities of a very large part of the world's population. The allies let Kerensky be overthrown, they repudiated "the very real diplomatic assistance which the Russian revolution was able to render the democratic cause" (Jan. 25th), though what this might be is not explained; they intervened with force out of motives almost too dark for recital, and their more recent attitude has been due to an "adherence to the economic superstition that poverty in two-thirds of Europe could be used to restore prosperity in the rest" (April 5th). Thus, with much more, stands the reckoning against the allies, with nothing specified as an offset. But the



Bolsheviki, if they can only produce "a genuine experiment in industrial democracy," are to be shriven clean of all their admitted savagery.

The "New Republic" has less to answer for in this matter than has "The Nation." Its overt sins have been fewer, and its moral pretentiousness has not been so extreme. But it has enough to answer for on its own account.

It has co-operated in the suppression and distortion of the facts; it has humored and stimulated the vanity of the emotional lunatics of the coteries; it has palliated the monstrous offenses against democracy and humanity in Russia, and has given aid and comfort to the nascent forces of terroristic reaction in our own country.

"The Dial," a fortnightly, is the latest journalistic recruit among the propagandists of Bolshevism. The exclusively literary character which it bore in Chicago it has now, in its New York home, forsaken, and it takes a hand in the solution of political and social problems. The removal and transformation took place in the autumn. By Dec. 14th "The Dial" had begun to warm up in the matter of Russia. On Jan. 11th it announced that one of its principles was that the "fullest publicity should be given to all of the facts (regarding Russia) obtainable." The following number announced the organization of the Truth About Russian Society, with the counsel that "everybody should join."

The slogan, "We demand all the truth about Russia," has become a cant phrase with a double significance. It means a determination on the part of its users to suppress or distort the truth, and a demand that others shall do the same thing. It is at once an affirmation of the virtue of falsehood on the part of the devotees of Bolshevism and a rejection of the rights of others to tell the truth.

And in the case of "The Dial" the natural expectations have been amply realized. What it has published has been pro-Bolshevik. Some soviet decrees have been reprinted, and there have been special articles by Professor Thorstein Veblen (Feb. 22d), Professor Robert Herrick (Feb. 8th), George V. Lomonosoff (Jan. 25th) and Lincoln Colcord. Lomonosoff's article, however one may differ with it, bears the evidence of strong and sincere feeling. Professor Herrick, who only incidentally touches upon Russia, takes up the publication of absurd or conflicting rumors and affects to find in it the evidence of a deep-laid capitalistic and governmental plot. A schoolboy or printer's devil might suggest a more rational interpretation. Professor Veblen's article is characteristically satirical, but none the less an unqualified endorsement of the Bolshevik soviet state. It is interesting but it is not to be taken too seriously. The evident desire of Professor Veblen to be listed, as an intellectual, in the third category and limited, in the rationing of himself, his wife and children, to two herrings and half a loaf of bread a week, is probably to be credited to a caprice of the imagination. Professor Veblen would benefit enormously by an application of the Abraham Lincoln remedy previously mentioned. He needs to have Bolshevism tried out on him personally.

The editorial comment of "The Dial" is violently pro-Bolshevik. Sometimes it becomes threatening. In the issue of January 25th, regarding the co-operation of the American army with the allied armies in Russia, "The Dial" says: "If our government does not see fit soon to put a stop to this anti-American adventure, the American people will put a stop to it themselves."

Pretty strong words, eh?—with their suggestion of armed revolution, no doubt with Editor Robert Morss Lovett himself as general commanding the forces of revolt. But then romantic Bolshevism acts just that way on its devotees, and the exuberance of the "grand word," revolutionary phrase, is one of its typical symptoms.

## SOVIET CONTROL RUINING INDUSTRY.

By J. G. Phelps Stokes

Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Remarkable admissions of the extent to which the industrial life of Russia has become demoralized in those regions controlled by the Bolsheviks are contained in the Russian Soviet Government's first annual report, as recently received in this country.

Many private reports coming from wholly reliable Russian sources had previously called attention to the wreckage of Russian industrial life that has occurred under the rule of the Bolsheviks, but now for the first time we are permitted to have official confirmation of it from the most authoritative sources possible.

"It is a fact," says this first annual report of the Soviet Government, "that absolutely all factories, either systematically or spasmodically, are suffering from great financial difficulties which bring terrible delays to the productive process." The report endeavors to explain that these "delays" are "difficulties" not due to any fault of the Bolsheviks, but "to the war and to the internal disorganization of the mechanism of exchange . . ." but it admits that "the process of production" has been "seriously disarranged."

"The impossibility of obtaining new machinery," says the report, "makes necessary the continuation of work in the factories with old, loosened machines," and "the inability to acquire new parts for them results in substituting parts approximately fitting, etc." Furthermore, "the acute lack in the means of obtaining raw material and fuel and of paying for labor" has created a problem that in the language of the report is "inconceivable in its difficulty and perplexity."

"The reports and statistics from all factories," says the report, "in one voice point to the lack of fuel, to attempts at adaptation of new forms of it . . . and to the lack of the whole series of parts and raw materials."

While the Bolsheviks do not acknowledge that "the lack of the whole series of parts and raw materials" is any fault of theirs, yet they acknowledge the "serious disarrangement of the process of production" of which such shortage is in part at least a natural and inevitable result.

"All the districts of Russia," says the report, "were unable to repair and renew their industrial equipment . . . The lack of raw material and fuel . . . aggravated this industrial ruin. Under such conditions the productivity of labor could not but decrease catastrophically."

The report points out that the Bolsheviks have had great difficulty in paying even the wages of the workers in factories still in operation.

They point out that in "the Vikunsky factory," for instance, no wages at all were paid for a period of two months, and that in the Beloretzky factories that have been able to make but a "periodic payment of only a third of the wage." They point out that "the reports of the managements of the nationalized Petrovsky and Makeefka factories definitely emphasize this point."

"An increase in production," says the report, "can come about only as the result of a titanic struggle of the workers, as the result of an inconceivable sacrifice on the part of the heroic masses of their personal interests for the triumph of the common cause."

That there has been some increase in production, here and there, the writers of the report are happy to declare, and they cite a few instances showing that during the spring and summer of 1918 there were achieved appreciable increases in the output of certain works producing iron castings, etc. They acknowledge, however, that if figures are taken for the first or last quarter of a series of pre-revolutionary years, and compared with the corresponding figures for 1918, "a colossal decrease of productivity is shown." They attribute the decrease in part to the shortage of fuel, but also to "the atmosphere of extreme eco-



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nomical exhaustion" which followed their revolution.

The great decrease in the productivity of Russian labor, the report attributes in large degree to the privations which the Russian worker has had to undergo since the revolution. "The Russian worker," says the report, "who, until the war used an unlimited quantity of bread, cannot exist upon an eighth or a quarter of a pound of bread, and still, judging from reports, he cannot figure even on this modest ration."

The extent of which even Bolshevik workers have had to starve under the "dictatorship of the proletariat" is forcefully brought out in this first annual report of the soviet government, and most gruesome admissions are made as to ways in which the starving workers have fought and destroyed one another for bread.

"Everywhere," says the report, "the worker was occupied, not only with factory work, but also with the food problem. At times a whole factory brought by the lack of bread to the last extremity, mobilizes and sends out detachments armed with machine guns to obtain bread."

"There is no need of saying," adds the report most significantly "that a starving or half starving worker is in general a poor worker; besides this, however, the insufficient and irregular bread supply breaks the continuity and organization of the productive process, by causing mass idleness..."

The plundering of the peasants by famished workers far and wide throughout Russia has been testified to by many other observers of great authority.

The Workmen's International, official organ of the Left Wing Mensheviks, in its issue of August 7, 1918, quotes as follows from a resolution adopted by the Executive and Petrograd Committees of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party: "The Bolsheviks are unable to solve the food problem and their attempt to bribe the proletariat by organizing expeditions into the villages in order to seize supplies of bread, drives the peasantry into the arms of the counter-revolution."

Nicholas Tchaikovsky, now president of the Archangel government and formerly called "grandfather" of the Russian Revolution; Vladimir Lebedev, one of the most prominent of the Russian Socialists-Revolutionists and Alexander Litov, a leader of the Party of People's Socialists recently joined in an appeal to the American people in which they declared, "economic life has practically ceased in territories occupied by the Bolsheviks, and the Russian peasants have been systematically robbed of their grain by expeditions of the Red Guards."

Vladimir Bourtzev, than whom a few Russian Revolutionists have ever been held in higher esteem by their comrades, in a recent private letter wrote, "the Bolsheviks with the aid of Chinese and Lettish mercenaries, are managing so far to subdue the peasants by machine-guns and asphyxiating gases. They burn their settlements, plunder the inhabitants and decimate their detained victims."

"There is no bread in Petrograd," said a Soviet wireless on April 2, 1919. "The Mensheviks and Socialists-Revolutionists are calling out the railway men and railway communication has been stopped." In order to force peasants to submit to orders distasteful to them, wrote Nicholas Tchaikovsky very recently, "the Bolsheviks have on more than one occasion flooded entire villages with their poisonous gases." "There was less ruin after the Tartar Invasion," writes Vladimir Bourtzev, "than we now have after the visitations of the punitive expeditions of the Bolsheviks."

Such are the joys and advantages of life, for working people, in "free Russia" under the Bolsheviks!

#### OPPOSED TO ONE BIG UNION.

The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco Monday night traveled through the mass of resolutions passed at the recent convention of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council held in Oakland. The one big union or industrial unionism resolution did not meet with approval at the hands of the local iron men and that recommendation of the Coast body was non-concurred in.

The Coast Council seated in its convention A. E. Miller of the Steam and Operating Engineers' Union of Seattle, who had been ordered expelled from the Seattle union by the International Union because he advocated destruction of the American Federation of Labor. The convention supported Miller through resolution, but the local Iron Trades Council disapproved of the action Monday evening.

Conferences between representatives of the workers and employers in the iron trades and shipbuilding industries of the Pacific Coast have been arranged to begin in this city on July 15th. A flat increase of 20 cents per hour with improved working conditions is being asked. The workers are also asking for the complete elimination of all overtime except to protect life and property. It is also sought to standardize the various classifications of the trade. It is hoped to establish an adjustment board to interpret and enforce the provisions contained in any agreement finally arrived at.

#### UNION SHOP AGREEMENTS.

A new scale of 75 cents per hour and a union agreement is the result of demands made on the electrical contractors of Bloomington, Ill., by Electrical Workers' Union No. 197, inside men.

A new building trades council has been organized, including all building trades in the city. It has pledged its support to the union tinnners, now on strike for a wage advance.

The linemen employed by the B. & N. are on strike to enforce the company's arbitrator to join with the union's representative in reaching a decision on a demand for increased wages.

All contractors in Quincy, Ill., have also signed a new scale which adds 10 cents per hour to the wages of inside workers, members of Electrical Workers' Union, and reduces the hours to eight a day.

#### JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE.

Daniel C. Murphy, the Labor Council's delegate to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, has been directed by the Council to take up in the convention the jurisdictional dispute existing in this city between Pavers' Union No. 18, and United Laborers' Union No. 1. Representatives of Pavers' Union claim that their members are not permitted to work on jobs which belong to them because certain unions will strike jobs unless the work in question is performed by members of the laborers' organization.

#### COUNCIL TO BE REPRESENTED.

The Labor Council has complied with a request that a representative be appointed to sit with the Industrial Relations Section of the Commonwealth Club, which is studying the relations between employers and employees. The section is trying to arrive at a common platform for the parties to industry. Theodore Johnson, legal adviser of the Council, has been appointed to represent the Council in the section.

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## ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(Remarks of James W. Mullen at the meeting of the Commonwealth Club last week, as transcribed by its stenographer.)

It is highly entertaining to come to a meeting of this kind and listen to the discussion such as we have had here this evening. But, after all, in political affairs of life, you are "up against the real thing." I am reminded by one matter by the remarks of the gentleman from the cemetery association. He called attention to a strike which has recently been settled down in San Mateo county, and he says that a better feeling is existing between the employer and the employee. To some extent that is true. But there is a little incident in connection with the adjustment of that strike that I would like to draw to your attention. In making up the conclusions as to how the matter should be settled, one man was inadvertently overlooked—an engineer who had been employed in the cemeteries for twenty-five years. When he went back to get his old job, they told him they did not want him. That man had actually been employed for twenty-five years, and yet he was denied the privilege of returning to work when the strike was adjusted, because he had been inadvertently overlooked in the settlement. Does that indicate a good feeling existing between employer and employee? For myself, I can say, if that is the kind of friendly feeling upon which we hope to base the future and to adjust our differences and bring about harmonious relations in the industrial world, I am afraid we are not going to arrive at a very glorious end. If it is going to be necessary for each side, in the adjustment of differences, to watch every little detail with scrupulous care, or be cheated, we are not going to get anywhere. I say that particular man was cheated out of his job because he was denied the privilege of returning, and that sort of conduct is not going to enhance the possibility of capital and labor getting along together. I call attention to this simply to show you how things are going in the world of practical affairs, in every-day differences between employer and employee.

There was one remark made by Mr. Chipman which may, perhaps, have conveyed a wrong impression to this assemblage. He said something from which you might have inferred that there is a concerted movement on the part of organized workers in this country to limit production. I reply that any man who attempts to tell you that the labor movement of the United States has as one of its principles the limitation of production does not know what he is talking about. In that same connection, however, those of you who have not bent your backs all day laying cobblestones in the street, do not know what it is to lay cobblestones. You do not know how painful it is to be denied the opportunity of straightening your back once in a while. Until you are able to place yourself in the position of the man who does that and realize to some degree the feelings of that man, you are not going to be capable of adjusting differences with his employer for him.

There is another thing going on in this industry that labor is necessarily compelled to look out for. There are speeding-up systems being inaugurated in many industrial institutions throughout the United States today, that have actually made a tragedy of the day's work. Until the employer places himself in the position of the man who is enduring those conditions he is not going to be in a proper frame of mind to reason the thing out on a proper basis.

For instance, I put in the greater part of my industrial life as a printer, in the old hand days, and on the linotype machine. It is eight years now since I operated a linotype machine on the San Francisco daily newspapers. Once in a while I drop into a composing room in San Francisco, and I say to you that in the newspaper

world the operation of a linotype machine has become almost a tragedy. And I say this to you, that those matters are of serious concern to the employee who is compelled to endure them. If, after a man has completed his day's work, he is so tired that he cannot do anything but go to bed in order to get strength enough to face another tragic day, he is denied an opportunity to live. Industrial conditions ought to be so that, after a man has finished his day's work, he may be able to enjoy himself to some extent, he ought to be able to feel as though he could go to the theater, or to some other kind of amusement, instead of to bed in order to have sufficient strength the next morning to go to work.

Now, I do not believe in limiting production, and I do believe that the more production is increased, the better will be society as a whole. But I do not believe that any particular element in society should, as a consequence of increased production, be made to suffer almost slavery in order that another element of society may be prosperous and happy. (Applause.)

I say to you, gentlemen, that I am giving you some practical information when I make these statements. I am associating every day with men who are enduring some of the conditions I have described to you, and as an actual matter of fact life under those circumstances is scarcely worth while. Those of you who are employers, and who hope to increase production, must figure out some manner of means of doing it, other than sapping the physical energy of the employee.

The employee ought to do a fair day's work. There is no question about that. But to say that he ought to be driven to a point where he is exhausted at the end of the day, is something I am not going to agree to, because I think it is not at all necessary, and I am satisfied it is not going to be productive of good society as a whole.

The American labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is not bound down by any program. The fact is that he would be a very rash man who would attempt to blueprint the goal of the American Federation of Labor. It can not be done. The American

Federation of Labor is not bound down by any definite or limited program. It is very largely an opportunist proposition. It is ready to grasp every opportunity that presents itself for improvement for the wage worker. Those who have programs mapped out and definite goals established, are eternally wasting their energy in trying to be consistent with them. The American Federation of Labor has no such limitations.

But I say to you that the employer who is willing to deal fairly, who is willing to be reasonable, and who is not forever grasping, attempting to satisfy his own selfishness, will find in the American Federation of Labor and its subsidiary bodies, institutions with which he can agree. He will find, however, in the American Federation of Labor, an organization which is determined that conditions must be improved, and that is going to insist perpetually upon improvement. The American Federation of Labor is going to see to it that the worker is to enjoy some of the benefits of all labor-saving devices, of all improved pieces of machinery, and all of those things. Because we have established in the United States, under our governmental form, a patent office which fixes the rights of the man who invents a machine, it does not follow that the employer has the right to enjoy all of the benefits that come to the industry through the use of the machine. Labor hopes in the future to enjoy a part of the benefits which accrue to industry as a result of labor-saving devices and inventions. And the employer ought to arrive at a point where he is willing to concede that labor is entitled to some of the benefits.

In the practical, everyday affairs of life, we have got to reach a point where we can agree, not merely by meeting in a room and spinning out webs of beautiful theories to one another. There is no chance for conflict there. We can clap our hands when an employer makes a happy remark, or if some representative of labor makes one the employer can clap his hands. But in our everyday affairs, where we come into conflict, and differences arise between us, there is where we must get down to bedrock and solve our problems. And the only way we can do it is by each one placing himself in the position of the other and trying, as Mr. Ryan has said, to

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feel his situation. If the employer will try to feel the position of the workman, try to place himself in the position where he can feel as the worker feels, then we will get somewhere. And the worker ought to try to place himself in a position where he can feel as the employer feels. Then shall we have a basis upon which it may be possible to reason and reach some conclusion. But so long as either the employer or the employee sees only his own side of the question, we are not going to get anywhere.

So I say to you in conclusion, that the most important thing on the part of each side of this controversy is to feel the position of the other.

### BOSSSES TRICK WORKERS.

Investigators of social unrest might consider a statement by Textile Workers' Union No. 1167, in which is shown the tricky methods and broken promises by the management of the Aetna mills.

Last January the union's officials were promised that the 48-hour week would be established on February 3, the date set by the United Textile Workers, and would continue in operation until the question was finally settled. A promise was also made that the mills would not shut down.

The union now states that when the government's orders were completed in the middle of February, the mills were shut down. Later the workers were told operations would be resumed on new work if they would sign a six months' agreement. The workers offered to return to work and sign after they ascertained the quality of the work, but this was refused.

"This is the seventh week of idleness and we consider the officials only are to blame," says the union in its statement.

"While they had war contracts they pleaded with us for co-operation to enable Uncle Sam to make the world safe for democracy, but the agent of the Aetna mills, R. A. Baerner, acts as though he believed the war was fought to make the Aetna mills safe for plutocracy."

### GRATIFYING RESULTS.

International Molders' Union shows the following results for the quarter ended March 31st: Number of new members initiated, 1519; reinstated, 1121. During the same period 333 members were lost by death, while 868 died during the preceding quarter owing to the influenza.

A significant fact indicating the progress of the organization is that during January, February and March of this year, 31,125 out-of-work stamps were issued to local unions as compared with 50,202 in the same months of 1914, and 41,975 in the same months of 1915, and in the first quarter of the current year 259 local unions neither received nor applied for any out-of-work stamps.

At Kansas City, Mo., the Foundrymen's Association has granted Molders' Union No. 162 a scale of 67½ cents an hour and an eight-hour day. Only one firm demurred and its employees are now idle, insisting on enforcing uniformity in wages.

The union molders of Boston have negotiated an agreement with their employers whereby they are to work eight hours a day hereafter without any reduction in wages.

### GET ADVANCE WAGES.

Wage increases were given by the Shipping Board to 1200 employees of tugs and dredges. Captains, foremen and engineers who formerly received around \$200 a month were advanced to \$215, on smaller dredges from \$183.75 to \$195, cranemen from \$152.75 to \$165, firemen, oilers and watchmen from \$119.75 to \$135, and deckhands and scowmen from \$108.75 to \$124. Variations were made in the scale for Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland because of special conditions.

### OLE HANSON'S TRUTH.

A great deal of guff has been credited to Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle since the strike in that city. The Western mayor has broken into the magazines and has hit the lecture platform with a bound. Some rough stuff has come from him since he jumped into page-one position and some of it has sounded a good deal like the talk of a man trying hard to cinch his hold on the lime-light.

However, Ole Hanson has said one little say that is worth something. Employers ought to read it and learned writers of advice to labor ought to give heed to it. Said Ole Hanson:

"The trouble started with the employers in the lumber camps. The men were vilely treated; two camps out of three were denounced by the Government as unfit for human beings, when war compelled the Government to take an interest in workers.

"The men packed their vermin-infested blankets from camp to camp. They lived under disgraceful unhealthy conditions. In the periods between work no one would receive them, or check their dreadful 'packs,' or cash their pay checks except the basement saloon. The worst kind of saloon was the only place for these men to go; they knew no other home. And no human being took the trouble to seek them out there, except the I. W. W. agitator. No one else knew that they were alive or cared what became of them. In the lumber camps the I. W. W. literature was the only thing they had to read.

"Do you wonder that the I. W. W. teachings became their Bible? They did not know, what I know, that the I. W. W. is in no sense a labor organization; that it does not seek to help labor; but seeks to make industry of all kinds and

government of all kinds impossible, by making it impossible for the employer to do business on any basis whatever."

"The trouble started with the employers in the lumber camps," says Mayor Hanson. A year ago in St. Paul the American Federation of Labor listened to the report of the executive council, which recounted the story of the timber workers in the Northwest. The convention of the previous year, at Buffalo had directed the council to continue its efforts in assisting the timber workers to organize and to secure the eight-hour day. At St. Paul the council reported that the timber workers had struck to secure the eight-hour day but that the strike had failed of its object.

The war entered in then and lumber became a war need. The Government took a hand in the situation and in agreement with Federation organizers and the companies ordered the eight-hour day into effect.

Few places in American industrial life have balked against progress as fiercely as the lumber regions. Isolation, desolation and desperation have gone hand in hand. The result has been "lumber barons" and hopelessly exploited slaves of the camps.

But we have got past the point where lumber camp policy can be tolerated. That is the policy which fruits most readily and surely in Bolshevik desperation.

That nation which would avoid the results of desperation must be free from conditions which cause desperation. By united effort, all acting for the greater good of all, America can be freed entirely of the kind of reaction and brutality that compelled Ole Hanson to say, "the trouble started with the employers."

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
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FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919.

Those who contend that because small craft strikes are sometimes deemed good things that it necessarily follows that the larger dose of the general strike must be better, remind us of the logic of the fellow who reasoned that because the doctor told him that a spoonful of salts in a cup of hot water would be good for him, took a cupful of salts in a gallon of water on the theory that if a little was good a great deal must be better.

A Boston union wants to reorganize the government of the United States in such a manner as to place it under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. A delegate to the Mooney Congress said: "Every freak and nutty proposition seems to come from Seattle." This delegate had not yet heard from Boston. Seattle as a freak breeder must now step down to second position, though there will doubtless be keen rivalry between the two cities for the coveted first place.

On another page will be found the stenographic report of what the editor of the "Clarion" said on industrial relations at the Commonwealth Club luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel last week. For this the official crocodilesput of the International Workers' Defense League, Selig Schulberg, takes us to task, and devotes the larger part of his weekly contribution to the red "Sputterer" across the bay, to a more than usually silly tale of what was said by the two labor men who spoke on that occasion. Schulberg is vain enough to think that he only has the right to say what labor thinks, and he imagines also that he knows what should be said on such occasions. But the sore lies deeper than that. Schulberg is sorry that the editor of this journal can afford to spend 75 cents for his luncheon and eat it served by union waiters, while he himself for so many years has never earned a cent by his own labor or done anything useful to his fellow man. Still he stood up on the floor of the Chicago Mooney Convention and had the hardihood to claim himself to be a working-man. The hardest work the fellow ever did was trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the working people. And it is a caution to see Selig and his imported talent riding in taxis, stopping at the Palace Hotel and such expensive places, all the time at the expense of a lot of deluded believers in the International Workers' Defense League. San Francisco workingmen know Selig and his bunch, and that is the reason no one here trusts in anything they say or promise to accomplish. But there are others who do not know them, and that is the tragedy in the Mooney case.

## :: Is There Overproduction? ::

There are those in the labor movement who seem to believe that the contention of the workers for the shorter workday is based upon the idea that the world is producing too much and that unemployment is due to that condition of affairs. This is an entirely erroneous impression. The shorter workday is advocated in the interest of the physical and mental well-being of the worker and has as its foundation the theory that the better his condition in these respects the greater will be his capacity for increased production, and practical experience has demonstrated the soundness of this theory.

Actually there can be no such thing as overproduction so long as any want of the human race remains unsatisfied. Until we have reached a stage in our development where no individual is compelled to forego the things he craves because of inability of the world to supply them there must of necessity be need for greater production. The common lot of the millions of the world today is that they are compelled to go without things they ardently desire because they can not afford to have them. To increase this condition of affairs is not to benefit society as a whole. Recognizing this fact, the policy of the labor movement in this country has been to reduce the workday to a point which will enable the workers to maintain themselves in natural healthfulness and leave some leisure for the enjoyment of those things which add to the worthwhileness of life. It is the contention of the labor movement that when this condition, with relation to working hours, has been attained, that the problem of unemployment can best be reached by insisting upon a greater share of the wealth he produces for each worker. The more he earns the more he will be able to buy of the good things produced and the greater will be the demand for labor created through the increased consumption of goods. This is the sane and logical way of dealing with the problem of unemployment, but it is not the way of either the greedy employer or the shallow and unthinking worker, and until it becomes the common belief and practice of society the world will be compelled to struggle against handicaps of its own creation, handicaps which lose none of their power for evil because of the foolishness of their origin.

A speaker before the Labor Council last Friday night said the war had demonstrated that the world could get on with a great deal less expenditure of energy than had been the rule before the breaking out of the war. This assertion is undoubtedly true, but his contention was that, therefore, less energy should be expended because humanity could exist under such conditions. If this kind of reasoning is sound, then civilization is a mistake and humanity ought to drift back to the conditions that even now obtain in the wilds of Africa, where the inhabitants only exert themselves sufficiently to maintain a mere existence.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that the world needs greater production than it has ever attained and that one way to increase production is by the worker gaining a greater proportion of the product of his toil. There are, of course, other means by which production can be increased, among them the invention of labor-saving devices and machines that will relieve the human being of the drudgery which he now endures. Society must take advantage of all these avenues to attain its ends, and the sooner this fact is grasped the better for human kind generally. The happiness of the human race depends upon increasing the possibility of more fully meeting the needs and desires of the individual and not by curtailment in this regard. This being true the greedy and ignorant employer who hinders the establishment of this most desirable condition is a constant and potent impediment to the progress of the world.

We are not arguing against the shorter workday, but in favor of it, because long hours bring on fatigue, which really reduces production and injures society in many other ways.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The treachery of the Russian Bolsheviki cost a half million Allied human lives and untold treasure, yet there are in this country alleged Americans who are always pleading the cause of Russia with a total disregard of other countries. Cheap politicians take this position in the hope of gaining partisan advantage, fanatical dreamers do it because they believe it will help usher in their crazy theories and the hopelessly incompetent aid in the agitation purely out of a love of destruction and vandalism. Can any sensible and honest human being justify any one of the three?

A resolution in the Seattle Central Labor Council favoring prohibition says it has given "the worker additional fighting power in the struggle with the employer for the full product of his toil, and has cleared the brain of the worker to meet the problems confronting him." Just think of it the Seattle worker has been made so wise that he is able to determine what the full product of his toil is and his brain has been "cleared." If the conduct of the labor movement in Seattle during the past couple of years indicates clearness of brain then the workers of the world ought to pray fervently to be delivered from the curse of clear brains.

Benevolence of employers is a theme that seems most pleasing to some newspaper publishers. Lately much good ink has been used in telling of the perfectly delightful profit-sharing scheme of a Toledo automobile manufacturer. While the story is still running and catching comments and reprints the benevolent manufacturer finds he has precipitated a lockout that is accompanied by the bitterest strife. The workers of Toledo did not go on strike because the employer was growing too altruistic. They opposed the idea of a chimerical profit-sharing plan followed by an arbitrary increase in the hours of labor. Labor doesn't want to be coddled. It wants justice and will have it. Labor doesn't seek war. It prefers peace, but when a fight is thrust upon it—well, the other fellow will wake up conscious of the fact that he has been in a battle.

"Labor laughs at peace concessions," intimates the Bolshevik "Labor Review" on the other side of the bay and proceeds to lambaste the labor program included in the peace treaty for not being radical enough or so far beyond possibility of achievement that none of those now living would ever have a chance of seeing it realized. As far as we understand the purpose of the labor program in the peace treaty, it sets a program for all civilized nations to establish at the earliest possible moment the minimum provisions inserted in the treaty. The "Labor Review" says labor in this section already has got everything contained in the program. We venture to say that small as the minimum is in the peace treaty, yet in Oakland itself there are many thousand men, women and children, who do not enjoy a single one of the standards set by the peace treaty. The greatest bunk of all, according to the Oakland paper, is the declaration that the labor of a human being is not a commodity. The editor says: "That is so old and hackneyed that it smells." Where did the editor first find the principle enunciated? In the Clayton act, which is not so very old, and, if he will look over the statutory laws of most states in the world, he will find very few containing any such declaration. As a matter of fact, radicals have not yet waked up to the significance of the principle and are still insisting upon being treated merely as so much merchandise.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Dad, what was the labor of Sisyphus?"

"Sisyphus rolled a stone up a hill, and as fast as he rolled it up it rolled down again. It was a mythological episode. Nothing like that today."

"Oh, I don't know," interposed mother, "washing dishes is just like that."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"Well, if that ain't the limit," mused the postman, as he came down the steps of a private residence. "What's the trouble?" queried the mere citizen who had overheard the postman's noisy thought. "Why," explained the man in gray, "the woman in that house says if I don't come earlier she'll get her letters from some other carrier."—Indianapolis "Star."

One—Yes, in a battle of tongues a woman can always hold her own.

The Other—Perhaps she can. But why doesn't she?—The Sydney "Bulletin."

"Why did you quit your job? Did you have a disagreement with the boss?"

"Oh, no, not at all. I told him I had to have more money or I would quit, and he said that was mutually satisfactory"—Boston "Transcript."

The Suitor—I hope, sir, that you will consider me in the nature of an investment, even if I may not pay regular dividends.

The Girl's Father—My dear boy, don't talk of dividends. I shall be glad if you don't levy regular assessments on me.—"Life."

"Don't you sympathize with the people who complain of high prices?"

"I do," answered the food-profitteer. "It shall never be said that I was lacking in sympathy. I sympathize with them a great deal, and if I had my way I'd fix things so that I could sympathize with them twice as much."—Boston "Transcript."

A story is told about a citizen whose daughter is about to be married, and who has been trying to get a line on what the expense of the rather elaborate ceremony will be. He approached a friend of his, seeking information.

"Morris," he said, "your oldest daughter was married about five years ago, wasn't she? Would you mind telling me about what the wedding cost you?"

"Not at all, Sam," was the answer. "Altogether about five thousand dollars a year."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

Two friends met in the Strand the morning after an airplane raid.

"Any damage done your way?" the first asked.

"Damage! Rather!" answered the other. "Father and mother were blown clean out of the window. The neighbors say it's the first time they've been seen to leave the house together in seventeen years."—New York "Globe."

Ephum Johnson was up before Judge Shimmerplate on a cruelty to animals charge.

"Deed Ah wasn't abusing dat mule, judge," the old man demurred.

"Did you not strike it repeatedly with a club?" "Yassah."

"And do you not know that you can accomplish more with animals by speaking to them?"

"Yassah; but this critter am different. He am so deaf he can't hear me when Ah speaks to him in de usual way, so Ah has to communicate wid him in de sign language."—Charleston "Mail."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## LIFE'S COMBAT.

It's fun to fight when you know you are right,  
And your heart is in it, too.  
Though the fray be long and the foe be strong,  
And the comrades you have are few,  
Though the battle heat brings but defeat,  
And weariness makes you reel,  
There's a joy in life that can know such strife  
And the glory and thrill you feel.

It's fun to dare in the face of despair  
When the last lone chance seems gone,  
And to see hope rise in the angry skies  
Like a promise of rosy dawn;  
For victory's sweet when it crowns defeat,  
And you learn this much is true—  
It's fun to fight when you know you're right  
And your heart is in it, too!

—C. M. Cook.

## REPEAL WAR-TIME ACT.

"Repeal war-time prohibition legislation" is the slogan of the Labor Council. Resolutions asking Congress to concur in the request of the President in this regard, as submitted by Emil Buehrer, president of Cooks' Union No. 44, were adopted by the Council without a dissenting vote. The State Federation of Labor, Building Trades Council and every central labor council in the State will be asked to take similar action in order to keep thousands of workers on the job. Congressmen from the State will be asked to support legislation making it legal to manufacture and dispose of light wines and beer after July 1st.

All your life you have been working for dollars. Now is your time to make your dollars work for you. And they are the best little workers that ever slipped on a pair of overalls. Thrift does not mean hardship. It means habit. Every time you save a dollar out of the pay check, you put another worker on the job. Every dollar safely invested helps reopen some industrial enterprise on a peace-time basis. Every dollar saved starts machinery, makes more jobs, pays more wages. The Government is offering jobs for your dollars. War Savings Stamps are safe. They pay high interest and you can cash them when necessity rings the bell of your flat. War Savings Stamps bought at the rate of one dollar a week means \$53.05 at the end of a year. Try it and you will find it has not been a hardship but has become a habit. Save first; spend afterward.

Joseph Taylor, president of the Pacific Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters in Seattle, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and proved himself to be a typical Puget Sounder. He favored the "one-big-union" scheme of the I. W. W., and said that when the constitution was found to interfere with the desires of the members it should be thrown out the window with a string attached to it so that it could be brought back if desired. In other words, observe the law when it is convenient so to do and ignore it when it interferes with your desires. If this is to be the custom why have any laws at all? Why are individuals who advocate such policies not honest enough to admit they are anarchists, then people might have some respect for them? This fellow, in common with his kind, attacked the American Federation of Labor with highly absurd arguments. The vast majority of American workers will not discard the American Federation of Labor until they are assured of something better, and it will take more than the wild indictments of raving anarchists to induce them to think that the "one-big-union" dream is something better.



## REGARDING SHIP CONTRACTS.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, a great amount of correspondence was read pertaining to the subject of shipbuilding contracts and the Government's policy for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Among the letters received we note the following: From Edward M. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in which he encloses copy of a statement he gave to the press on May 5th, outlining his views in regard to future cancellations. Mr. Hurley assures the Council that no drastic action will be taken, but the entire question left to Congress for the purpose of securing a revision of the shipbuilding program so as to serve the interests of the Government, shipbuilders and all concerned. From William J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, promising assistance in securing the adoption of a suitable shipbuilding program. From A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, likewise promising co-operation, and calling attention to the necessity of securing the lifting of the embargo against American shipyard owners accepting contracts for the construction of ships from foreign countries. The said embargo was lifted by proclamation of the President after the letter from the Metal Trades Department was written, and the officers thereof had got in touch with the United States Shipping Board. The outlook for continued activity in the shipbuilding industry seems therefore to be bright, provided satisfactory conditions for both employers and employees can be obtained in the new program to be adopted by Congress.

## CHILD LABOR LAW NOT UNDERSTOOD.

The new federal child labor law, recently declared unconstitutional by Judge Boyd of the western judicial district of North Carolina, does not contain any reference to interstate commerce, according to the National Child Labor Committee. "There is a misconception in the public mind," says Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, in a statement issued today, "concerning the basis of the child labor amendment to the revenue act. While it is true that the child labor law of 1916 confined its prohibition to the shipment in interstate commerce of child-made goods, the present law of 1919 places a 10 per cent tax on the profits of establishments employing children, regardless of whether their products are shipped into another state or remain in the state where they are manufactured. The standards—a 14-year age limit for work in factories, mills, canneries and manufacturing establishments, a 16-year limit for employment in mines and quarries, and an 8-hour day and no night work for children between 14 and 16—are the same as those established by the former act, and this fact may have given rise to the confusion about the basis of the law."

Concerning the probable action of the Supreme Court in the matter, Mr. Lovejoy has this to say: "Unless the Supreme Court goes squarely back on its previous decisions, it will not affirm Judge Boyd's decision of unconstitutionality. The fact that Congress sought to do by indirection what it could not accomplish by direct prohibition, has nothing to do with the case. Congress has in the past laid a prohibitive tax calculated to destroy the article taxed—notably in the case of colored oleomargarine, state bank notes, and the manufacture of phosphorous matches. Its power to do this has twice been upheld by the Court and I have every confidence that the Court will do so for the third time in the child labor case."

The guilt of every national sin comes back to the voter in a fraction, the common denominator of which is several million.—Lowell.

## BAKERS RAISE WAGES.

That many women bakery workers are employed in Washington on a basis of equal opportunity and equal pay with men is a report of the survey in the district, of the investigation and inspection service of the Department of Labor. The Bakery Workers' Union makes no discrimination in regard to sex.

The regular union hours are eight per day, six days a week. The minimum day wage for journeymen bakers is \$6.12, the minimum for bakers' helpers is \$2.50 for the first three months, \$3 after three months, and \$3.50 after the first year.

After a two weeks' strike organized bakers of East Liverpool, Ohio, raised wages from \$3.67 to \$4.16 a day, and will arbitrate the question of hours. They ask eight hours and the employers offer nine.

Bakery employers and Bakers' Union of Bloomington, Ill., reached an amicable agreement, thereby averting a threatened cessation of work. It provides for an increase in wages from \$4 to \$5 per week. Night work was not abolished because it was impossible for the employers to so arrange the work to meet that emergency immediately.

At Kansas City, the Bakers' Association has ceded members of the Bakers' Union a general increase of \$2 per week for all workers except the spongers and drawers, who will get \$3. Time and a half will be paid for the first five hours, and thereafter double time. The range of pay will be from \$18 to \$35 per week.

All the bakeries owned by Dayton people have made terms with the members of the Bakers' Union. This action came as a surprise, as it was anticipated the fight would be prolonged.

## GRANTED EIGHT HOURS.

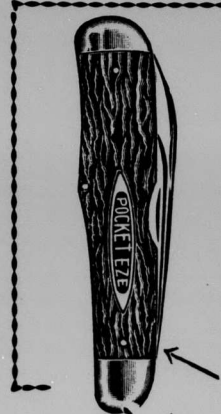
M. Burg & Sons, high class furniture manufacturers of Minneapolis, have manifested a spirit of fairness by granting better wages and working conditions. Upholsterers' Union presented to this firm an agreement calling for an eight hour day and Saturday off during May, June, July and August. Negotiations of pleasant nature followed and the request of the union was granted, immediately effective. The same concession was also extended to all the employees of the company.

## SPOKANE AGAINST PROHIBITION.

At its last meeting the Spokane Central Labor Council went on record against the prohibition question and also refused to take action on a request from San Francisco for a series of strikes in an effort to bring about the release of Thos. J. Mooney, serving a life sentence in California. The council held that the Mooney matter was a case for the consideration of the various locals and refused to order a referendum.

Too often when the hatchet is buried the handle is left conveniently uncovered.

As soon as a man has incubated a strange idea he'll walk three blocks to find somebody to try it on.



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**Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.**

19th and Folsom Sts.

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SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

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FULL LINE—Crescent Wrenches, Moulder Tools, Starrett Tools

WE HAVE ADDED A COMPLETE LINE OF SURE EDGE CUTLERY

FISHING LICENSE

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c.

## VICTORY FOR MOLDERS.

After several weeks' strike the Molders' Union and the National Iron Works of Duluth, Minn., have reached an agreement and the men are at work. It is a clear victory for the molders. Under the terms of the agreement molders will receive a minimum of 80 cents an hour with an eight-hour day; time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and legal holidays. All of the points contended for by the union when the molders went on strike were conceded.

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**OPEN SEASON FOR PROPHETS HERE.**

By Chester M. Wright,

Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

This is the open season for prediction about the American Federation of Labor convention.

All those who hope the Federation will go to smash turn loose with their predictions about what the "radicals" are going to do.

All those who have a certain amount of white paper to fill with words carry on vaguely about this, that or the other thing that may happen.

And conventions come and go, proving one by one that it's a good thing for prophets that nobody checks up on them.

The prophets are abroad in the land this year. One of them predicts that President Gompers will be retired on a pension as president emeritus. President Gompers nailed that one with precision, promptitude and punch. Others predict that the convention will be turned upside down by the "radicals" who will back the "Seattle plan" for twelve industrial unions instead of the present international unions.

Wherefore, let this be said in sober seriousness about the coming convention:

There will be an unusually imposing list of debatable questions. There will be big issues about which men and women may differ seriously.

There will be the peace treaty, including the League of Nations and the labor section. There will be reports on education, health insurance and political policy. There will be a review of national legislation. There will be doubtless consideration given to housing, unemployment and land settlement.

The special report on reconstruction will come before the convention. Prohibition will be there. Doubtless the courts and some of their verdicts will pass in review before labor's great congress. And the jurisdictional disputes must not be overlooked. There will be all of these issues and no one knows what others coming in the form of resolutions.

The prophets pick this as a good time to forecast their worst. If the gathering were any other than the one it is, they might have better ground.

But here is a great point that they forget:

The American Federation of Labor convention does not meet to frame a creed. It doesn't meet to formulate a dogma. It doesn't come together to see if it can put an explanation of all social phenomena in ten words. It doesn't come together to make a paper record. If it did the critics might well forecast anything they liked and it probably would happen.

The American Federation of Labor convention is held to help the progress of the working people by deeds and by the recording and planning of deeds. Its policy is a policy that is not so much formulated as it is "evolved" to fit facts from year to year.

The American Federation of Labor deals with conditions of life, not theories of life.

The "radicals" who come from year to year—they will be in Atlantic City this year, but even the most "radical" cannot overcome facts and cannot get away from reality; at least not in an American Federation of Labor convention.

The fact is that radicalism in its ordinary sense loses its meaning in American Federation of Labor conventions, because the difference that is there outlined in the sharp fights is the difference between men who follow one course because they know it produces definite results and men who would follow another course which the majority believes would not produce results.

The Atlantic City convention will be of tremendous importance. It will deal with great vital questions. It will have no lack of the states-

man ship that has made these conventions remarkable expressions of democratic progress.

But as to the prophets who see disruption—they'll be disappointed. It will be a sad and gloomy day for America when they have their wish, which is the basis of their prophecy in most cases.

**DESEPTE HOME.**

"Labor is coming into its own all over the country," says W. G. Desepte, vice-president of the Retail Clerks' International Union, who has returned from attending an executive board meeting at headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind. Desepte says that he finds the workers more militant in the East than ever before and that they are placing into actual practice the axiom, "An injury to one is the concern of all." Trade union organization is spreading like wildfire, he declares. He reports that retail clerks' unions are being formed in practically every city where they did not exist before and that in Chicago the large department store clerks are now forming unions.

"Earlier closing every day in the week," is the slogan of the international union all along the line, according to Desepte. He found that eastern stores were opening from 8 to 10:15 in the morning and closing from 5 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon six days a week as the general rule.

Election of international officers will be conducted by the referendum on June 12th, and Desepte, who is at present third vice-president, is a candidate for the office of first vice-president.

**LOCAL UNIONIST ELECTED.**

Edith Metz, Pacific Coast representative of the Garment Workers' International Union, who makes her home in this city, will represent the Los Angeles Labor Council as a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mrs. Metz is a member of the Los Angeles local of Garment Workers. She will also attend a meeting of the International Executive Board of the Garment Workers to be held in Atlantic City at the same time as the big labor convention. Mrs. Metz has returned from a tour of the southern part of the State where she has been adjusting wage agreements for several of the organizations.

**LONGER SCHOOLING MORE MONEY.**

The value of staying at school is stated in dollars and cents in figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Education and now being distributed to boys and girls throughout the country by the Children's Bureau.

From a study of a large number of actual cases it has been found that at 25 years of age the boy who remained in school until he was 18 had received \$2000 more salary than the boy who left school at 14, and that the better educated youth was then receiving \$900 a year more in pay.

"This is equivalent to an investment of \$18,000 at 5 per cent," the statement said. "Can a boy increase his capital as fast in any other way? From this time on the salary of the better educated boy will rise still more rapidly, while the earnings of the boy who left school at 14 will increase but little."

While wages have increased with the war, the proportions shown in a table of weekly earnings still hold true, the statement said. The boy who left school at 14 at the time the investigation was made received an average of \$4 a week, his wages increasing each year to \$7 a week at 18. The boy who remained in school until he was 18 began work at \$10 per week. At \$20 the salaries were \$9.50 a week for the boy who left school early and \$15 for his better-trained competitor. At 25 they were earning \$12.75 and \$31 respectively, and total wages up to that time had been \$5112.50 and \$7337.50, so that the boy who had remained in school had earned nearly 50 per cent more in eight years than the other lad in twelve years.

**ICE MEN SUCCESSFUL.**

Detroit Michigan, Ice Drivers' Union No. 376 struck May 1st for an advance when refused by their employers. The dispute was submitted to arbitration, which resulted in the men getting a boost in wages from \$24 to \$33 per week. The employers demurred when recognition of the tankmen was insisted on. The strikers stood firm and they, too, were benefited to the extent of \$3 per week, their wages being fixed at \$27.

**PRINTERS GAIN INCREASE.**

Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 has signed a new wage scale with the employing job printers that brings the wage scale up to \$35 per week for day work and \$38 for night work. One year ago the pay was \$25 per week, but in the interim an advance of \$4 was negotiated, and subsequently \$2 additional was added, making a total of \$31 from which basis the new rate was increased.

There is no middle ground with some people. They either believe only half they hear, or twice as much.

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LET tone decide which phonograph you buy. Hear different makes of records played on each instrument.

Old style phonographs limit you to but one make of record. On The Brunswick you can play them all—and at their best.

For the "Ultona" and the new all-wood "Tone Amplifier" make The Brunswick truly "All phonographs in one." Hear it before you buy. You shall be the judge.

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1419



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 23, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Credentials**—Office Employees—Wm. Granfield, additional delegate. Electrical Workers No. 6—J. J. Nunan, vice A. Elken. S. F. Federation of Teachers No. 61—David P. Hardy, Miss R. Kurlanzik. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Carpenters No. 483, with reference to the general strike. From the Labor Council of Vallejo, indorsing the resolutions regarding just and equitable relations between capital and labor. From the California Committee on Shipbuilding, thanking Council for assistance in the recent fight to prevent the cancellation of shipbuilding contracts. From Warehouse and Cereal Workers, stating it had purchased \$200 Victory Bonds. From the Secretary to Congressman Kahn, relative to shipbuilding contracts. From Hon. James Rolph, Jr., thanking Council for its kind expression of sympathy.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Building Trades Department, and the United States Shipping Board, with reference to the cancellation of shipbuilding contracts.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Allied Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting a boycott on the Hotel Whitcomb. From Trunk and Bag Workers, requesting assistance of Council by indorsing its strike. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, requesting boycott on the firm of Summerfield & Haines. From Musicians' Union, requesting that the Rincon-Precita Band be placed on the unfair list. Wage scale of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. Wage Scale of Draftsmen's Union.

Referred to Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—From the Asphalt Workers' Union, submitting resolution relative to jurisdictional dispute between the local union and United Laborers.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Beer Drivers' Union, with reference to a reduction of delegates.

Requests complied with—From Commonwealth Club of California, requesting Council to appoint a representative to attend meetings and assist in bringing out the facts and securing a full and fair discussion of the public interest in the relations between the employer and employee. From Delegate Stanley Roman, requesting to be excused from executive committee meetings for a period of three weeks.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegates Bonsor, Miller, Matheson and Wilkinson, petitioning Council to request an immediate hearing for the unions affected before the Board of Supervisors and Finance Committee and that the Board be further requested to grant the union wage rates as presented by the San Francisco Labor Council and the affiliated unions. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Daley (Letter Carriers), requesting Council to go on record as highly approving of the measure introduced by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, and which is now before Congress, relative to providing homesteads to be sold to soldiers and sailors on easy terms, and that we urge upon our representatives in Congress their hearty assistance and co-operation in securing its immediate adoption. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Buehrer (Cooks), indorsing the recommendations of President Wilson on the subject of war-time

prohibition, and that we request our Representatives in Congress to support the recommendations of President Wilson by voting to remove the ban on light wines and beer. Moved the adoption of the resolutions; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Roche (Letter Carriers), requesting Council to tender its warm appreciation to President Wilson for his just and humane efforts for the uplift of the human race, his stand on all momentous questions discussed by the peace conference exalts him as a benefactor of humanity and labor's most ardent champion in the world's great crisis. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Trunk Workers—On strike three weeks; have signed up with several shops; are making progress. Bakers No. 24—Have accepted proposition of wages, hours and conditions with employers. Typographical—Are not in favor of one big union. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have settled differences with Bakers' Association. Tailors No. 80—Have negotiated agreement with employers and received a substantial increase in wages. Federal Employees—Initiated 260 new members and elected Secretary O'Connell, Mr. Erby, Surveyor of Port, and Immigration Commissioner White as honorary members of their organization. Retail Delivery Drivers—Requested a demand for their button when accepting deliveries.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against the firm of Landau Economic Syphon Company and Jackson Napa Soda Company. Report concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended that the application for affiliation from the San Francisco Teachers' Federation No. 61 be accepted and their delegates seated.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—On the communication from the Teachers' Association, asking Council to request the Governor to sign certain bills appropriating additional moneys for the support of elementary schools, committee recommended the indorsement of the following measures: Assembly Bills Nos. 242, 243, 244, 245, 516, 517, or Senate Bills Nos. 18, 268, 402, and 403, and also Senate Bills Nos. 88, and 105. Reported progress on the instruction to committee to study and report on Peace Treaty. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—The chair appointed Delegate J. C. Daley to represent this Council at the meeting of the Immigration and Housing Committee at Native Sons' Hall, on Americanization, and Delegate Theodore Johnson to represent the Council on Committee on Industrial Relations formed by the Commonwealth Club for the study of the subject.

Moved to adjourn for two weeks on account of Decoration Day; carried. Moved to declare a boycott on group of theatres as follows: Washington Square, Hauslers, Regent, Fairyland, and Edison on Powell street; carried.

Receipts—\$422.00. Expenses—\$155.64.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Every rose may have its thorn, but that fact shouldn't prejudice us against the sweet things of life.

### EARLY CLOSING FIGHT.

The Labor Council has been requested by Retail Clerks' Union to take action against one of the downtown Market-street stores because the management refuses to observe the union rules in regard to 6 o'clock closing. The clerks report that most of the stores are co-operating with regard to the early closing move.

## Orpheum

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Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MURIEL WORTH in New and Startling Dance Creations, accompanied by her Muses of the Violin, Corrine Rae and Marjorie Hamer; HERSCHEL HENLERE, presenting "Piano-flage"; NORA KELLY, "The Dublin Girl", Nat Goldstein at the piano; JOSEPH E. BERNARD in Willard Mack's comedy playlet, "Who Is She?"; AERIAL SHAW'S, Sensational Aerialists; MOLLY McINTYRE & CO. in Lester Lonergan's Romantic Irish Playlet, "The Love Chase"; PATRICOLA & MYER, "The Girl and the Dancing Fool"; HEARST WEEKLY; BLOSSOM SEELEY & CO. in "Seeley's Syncopated Studio."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00  
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DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,353,486.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.  
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.



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**LABOR PARTY CONVENTION.**

A complete ticket of candidates will be placed in the field at the next municipal election by the Union Labor party. One hundred and eighty-one delegates from ninety-eight unions met in the Labor Temple, Saturday night, and organized for the campaign.

A remarkable feature of the session was the harmony which prevailed. The old-time mud-slinging and exchange of bitter personalities was entirely forgotten, and it was apparent at the outset that the unionists had in mind only the serious purpose of setting the machinery in motion to establish policies in the interest of the workers and to elect to office men who might be depended upon to conduct themselves in accord with trade unionism and who would not quibble over union wage rates.

The following permanent officers were elected unanimously: Chairman, Thomas P. Garrity; vice-chairman, M. J. McGuire; secretary, John A. O'Connell; sergeants-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien and Jerry Hannigan.

Following the election of officers it was unanimously decided that the chairman appoint the several committees, and a recess was declared, after which Chairman Garrity announced the following appointments:

Resolutions Committee—Roe Baker, Edith Reynolds, M. S. Maxwell, William Pidge, Martin Durkin, Chris Brandhorst, Lizzie Poysell, Julius Hammerschlag, T. J. Mahoney and Charles Quirey.

Platform Committee—John P. McLaughlin, George Cullen, Frank Lively, James W. Mullen, Don Cameron, Marge Little, Frank Miller, Thomas Egan, Joseph Matheson, William Carr, Daniel Tattenham, Charles Owens, James Coulsting, William Isted and Herbert de la Rosa.

Committee on City and County Executive Officials—Daniel C. Murphy, Robert Tilton, Michael Casey, James W. Mullen, M. T. Doyle, James Walsh, M. J. McGuire, M. E. Decker, James J. McTiernan and George A. Monahan.

Committee on Supervisors—Frank Miller, William Granfield, R. W. Burton, D. J. Murray, John P. McLaughlin, Charles Child, George McNulty, John McCaferty, Jerry Hannigan and William Towne.

Organization and Campaign Committee—Thomas P. Garrity, John A. O'Connell, Daniel C. Murphy, Charles Noonan, Joseph Vaughn, A. J. Rogers, William T. Bonsor, James J. McTiernan, James M. Mullen, M. T. Doyle, Laura Molleda, B. B. Rosenthal, Frank O'Brien, George Flatley, Michael Casey, Patrick Quinn, James E. Dillon, I. P. Behan, James Morena, Peter Fitzgerald, Dennis Foley, Daniel Dougherty, Daniel Regan, Emil Buehrer, William Kleinhammer and Frank McGovern.

Publicity Committee—James W. Mullen, William T. Bonsor, Emil Buehrer, Anna Culbertsen, and H. Tomkins.

The committees will organize and get down to work in the near future, after which Chairman Garrity will call the second session of the convention together. All committee reports have to be ratified by the convention. The organization and campaign committee will call to order the convention following adjournment of the 1919 session and will conduct the campaign this fall. Thus the party is to be maintained from year to year through the successive election of similar committees. All convention sessions are to be held in the Labor Temple, Saturday evenings.

**BARBERS GET \$2 INCREASE.**

At Kansas City, Mo., an agreement went into effect May 1st between Barbers' Union No. 192 and their employers, which increases the scale \$2 per week, making the wages \$20, with 2½ per cent raise on the first \$32. Working time was reduced one-half hour, making it ten per day.

**SIX-HOUR DAY PRACTICAL.**

A book written by Lord Leverhulme, British manufacturer, in favor of the six-hour day, will make interesting reading for American chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations, says Prof. Wm. F. Ogburn, formerly of the University of Washington, in a review of the book which is published in the "Monthly Labor Review" of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Lord Leverhulme is pictured as anything but a moralist, a sentimentalist or a fanatic, and is strongly opposed to all forms of philanthropy and charity. "He is a hard man," writes Prof. Ogburn, who quotes the Britisher:

"There could be no worse friend to labor than the benevolent, philanthropic employer who carries his business in a loose, lax manner, showing 'kindness' to his employees."

In the book are several pages of evidence to show that by using machinery continuously at its highest point of productivity for two six-hour shifts, the worker will produce more than under present systems. Lord Leverhulme thinks the time is now ripe for the six-hour day in England with the same wage rate as is now paid for eight and ten hours. He favors not only high, but still higher wages, but wants the employees to share in the profits of industry. His profit-sharing plan, which he terms "co-partnership," is in no sense the usual American substitute for a living wage, but is a return over and above the trade union rate of wages and acts in no sense as a bar to further wage increases.

He wants to abolish poverty, and in advocating good homes for the workers would limit the number of houses on an acre of ground so that every home would have a garden.

According to Lord Leverhulme industrial success is concerned quite as much with consumers as producers. Many leaders of industry have seemed primarily concerned with production, and their interest in consumption consists largely in marketing. Lord Leverhulme seems to have a broader conception of marketing and makes his social philosophy turn a good deal on this point of consumption. Raising the standard of living means creating a market. Hence, highest wages are good because they mean a better market.

"Ninety per cent of the consumers of the United Kingdom are workers," he says. "The six-hour day means two more hours of leisure, which furnish opportunity for education, the higher life and the expenditure of more money, thus improving the market. The plan of two shifts means enabling the non-spending unemployed to become consumers and thus to develop the market. It also increases the purchasing public."

Prof. Ogburn says Lord Leverhulme's conception of reform is along lines of increased production of commodities of wealth at a lessening cost of production per unit at the same time shortening hours of labor and paying higher wages. The foundation stone is increased production.

**DREDGEMEN OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.**

Dredgemen's Union of California have opened negotiations with the employers for the \$15 per month increase in wages as approved by the Labor Council and the Waterfront Workers' Federation. The first conference was occupied in laying a basis for future meetings and both employers and employees are said to be meeting the situation with good spirit and open minds.

**RETAIL CLERKS UNITE.**

As a result of the interest manifested by the ladies of Rocky Mount, N. C., a union of the retail clerks was formed, and before the enrollment of members is completed nearly all the clerks will be on the list.

**VISITACION VALLEY SUITS SETTLED.**

The first settlement in a large number of damage suits brought against the United Railroads as a result of a street car wreck in the Visitacion Valley, July 13, 1918, was effected by consent last Saturday before Superior Judge George A. Sturtevant in behalf of Lily Richardson and Theresa Baecher, both of whom were widowed by the wreck. The widows sued for \$75,000 each and settled for \$5000. A settlement of each case being arranged, the United Railroads in court agreed by consent to have judgments entered against it.

**VIII****The Service Charge**

You notice that there are two items in your water bill—"for water delivered," so much, and "service charge," so much.

Some misunderstand that service charge. We want you to be convinced that it is reasonable, fair, and just.

The service charge is what you pay us for the expense incurred on your service pipe and meter, including keeping them in repair, reading your meter, keeping your account, and collecting your bill.

This charge has always been collected from consumers. But very often, in the past, you paid more than your proportion of it.

It used to be included in the lump sum of the bill. In the present more equitable bill, it is separated from the charge for water. We charge you for service only what service costs in your particular case.

At first, when the service charge was separated in the bill, many misunderstood it. They thought it was something new—an added charge over and above what they had previously paid. But it is simply an old charge itemized and placed on a cost basis.

The advantage to the consumer of paying a fixed charge based on the cost of serving him individually is so great that this form of bill has been adopted by public utilities in at least thirty-eight states.

Commissions all over the country declare that the old-style bill is becoming obsolete.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY



**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Intertype Machines.  
\*†Linotype and Intertype.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. ....48 Third  
(31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L.....340 Sansome  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(39) Bolte, C. N.....440 Sansome  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde  
(93) California Printing Co.....165 Jessie  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(58) \*General Printing Co., The... 725 Harrison  
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont  
(23) \*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(88) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(143) \*Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(34) \*Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(64) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(61) \*Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(26) Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(66) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(83) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(52) \*S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna  
(145) \*S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) \*Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome  
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard  
(224) Foster & Futnick Company...560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John R.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The...509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome  
(8) \*The Bulletin.....767 Market  
(11) \*Call and Post, The...New Mtgmy. and Jessie  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(52) \*S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission  
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**TICKET PRINTERS.**

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna  
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co...563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

**STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
S. F. Firemen's Band.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**HE COULD PLAY POOL.**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

He could play pool. He was the champion pool player of the ward. Indeed, his reputation had extended nearly to every saloon in town. The saloon keepers sometimes arranged exhibition games for him advertising them on big posters. He enjoyed seeing his name in display letters over the saloon windows. He was pleased with the complimentary remarks of the audience. He didn't get very much else out of it, excepting a few drinks and some indifferent cigars, but—he could play pool.

I saw his two little girls one morning. One of them—as pretty a little thing as I had ever seen—was sick. She was burning up with a fever. He hadn't come home the previous night. He had given an exhibition game away off in another section of the city, and—well, for several reasons, he didn't get back.

The little one needed a doctor. One was quickly found. Yes, he could play pool. A few days later I called again. He had been in two or three times during the day to get a meal. He hadn't been home nights since that last "big" exhibition game. Most of his meals he got at the free lunch counter, and there seemed always somebody who was willing to stand treat. He had lost his job, but—he could play pool.

The doctor told me that both his children were now sick. "Lack of proper nourishment," was the doctor's brief comment, when I asked the cause of their illness. His wife had become the bread-winner for the family. Soon afterward I was sent for. The children were better, but she was now in bed.

They had found her early that morning in an alley on the way to the back door of a saloon, where she was to have done a day's washing. But, as she told me, she was compelled to go without any breakfast, or the children would have none. She wasn't equal to it, however, and had collapsed, even before she began her day's work. But—he could play pool.

A month later I met him on the street. He was wonderfully braced up. His clothes were fresh looking. The flush had left his face. There was a steadiness in his gaze which pleased me. I stopped him with a cheery salute. "Oh, I've a job," he said, with a little confusion, but as though that was the most important event of his life.

"I've cut out the exhibition pool, too. I'll no longer be any man's fool," he told me. He put it stronger than that, but it wouldn't look well in print.

There are enterprises, military as well as civil, that sometimes check the current of events; give a new turn to human affairs, and transmit their consequences through ages. We see their importance in their results, and call them great, because great things follow. There have been battles which have fixed the fate of nations. These come down to us in history with a solid and permanent influence, not created by a display of glittering armor, the rush of adverse battalions, the sinking and rising of pennons, the flight, the pursuit, and the victory; but by their effect in advancing or retarding human knowledge, in overthrowing or establishing despotism, in extending or destroying human happiness. When the traveler pauses on the plains of Marathon, what are the emotions which strongly agitate his breast? . . . Not, I imagine, that Grecian skill and Grecian valor were here most signally displayed; but that Greece herself was saved. It is because to this spot, and to the event which has rendered it immortal, he refers all the succeeding glories of the republic.—Daniel Webster.

Thrift in time saves the mind—of worry about debt. Buy Thrift Stamps and War-Savings Stamps.



## ORPHEUM.

Muriel Worth, whose grace, ability and charming personality have made her one of the greatest favorites in vaudeville will head the Orpheum bill next week and will present new and startling dance creations. She will be accompanied by her muses of the violin, Corrine Rae and Marjorie Hamer. Herschel Henlers, one of the best pianists in vaudeville and the concert stage, in addition to the performance of classical numbers, will introduce distinct novelties. One is the various ways a popular ragtime number would be played by the various masters and the other is a musical recitation of a youth with a musical autobiography. Nora Kelly, "The Dublin Girl," is a dainty colleen who sings new and catchy songs in her own inimitable manner. Nat Goldstein accompanies her on the piano. Joseph Bernard is one of the few fortunate players to have a Willard Mack sketch and Willard Mack is exceedingly lucky to have such an excellent actor as Bernard in the principal role. Together they have succeeded in making "Who Is She?" a great success. It has to do with a domestic problem concerning the possible infidelity of a husband. The Aerial Shaws, a man and woman, will be seen in a sensational act which is the last word in gymnastic achievement. Rose Shaw does the heavy work of the team and handles her male associate as if he were a football. Molly McIntyre and Company in Lester Lonergan's Irish playlet "The Love Chase" and Patricola Myer in the laughable skit "The Girl and the Dancing Fool" will also be included in the bill. Blossom Seeley and her company will repeat their great ragtime and jazz success "Seeley's Syncopated Studio."

## PUBLIC SAFETY HEARINGS.

The Industrial Accident Commission announces four safety hearings to consider tentative safety orders. These hearings will be held in San Francisco during the first week of June, to be followed by similar hearings in Los Angeles during the second week of June.

In San Francisco, at 525 Market street, commencing at 10 a. m. on June 3, 1919, there will be presented a proposed safety order dealing with exits, to be added to the electrical station safety orders. At 2 p. m. on June 3d, tentative steam shovel and locomotive crane safety orders will be discussed, followed by tentative general lighting orders on June 5th at 10 a. m, and tentative tunnel safety rules on June 6th at 10 a. m.

These hearings are open to all, and afford opportunity for objection or constructive criticism of any of the proposed safety orders or safety rules. Committees of employers and employees co-operated with the engineering staff of the Industrial Accident Commission in the preparation of the orders and rules.

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

# Business?

If you do, put the **UNION LABEL** on your products.

The **UNION LABEL** originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

## VICTORY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The total of San Francisco labor union subscriptions for the Victory Loan was \$124,900, according to the announcement today of Paul Scharrenberg, general of the division of labor for the loan committee. The subscriptions were given in spite of the fact that the four previous loans had nearly emptied most of the union treasuries. "This splendid showing," says Scharrenberg's announcement, "is due to the irresistible logic of the spellbinders who acted as assistants during the drive."

The following is the list of the subscribing unions:

Boilermakers No. 6 .....	\$15,000
Alaska Fishermen .....	10,000
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders .....	10,000
Riggers and Stevedores .....	10,000
Sailors' Union of the Pacific .....	10,000
Electrical Workers No. 6 .....	8,100
Carpenters No. 22 .....	6,000
Letter Carriers No. 214 .....	5,000
Marine Engineers' Association .....	5,000
Teamsters No. 85 .....	5,000
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 .....	4,150
Ship Fitters No. 590 .....	4,000
Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association .....	3,000
Laundry Workers No. 26 .....	2,000
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 .....	2,000
Piledrivers No. 77 .....	2,000
Retail Delivery Drivers .....	2,000
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 64 .....	2,000
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 442 .....	2,000
Electrical Workers .....	1,500
Typographical No. 21 .....	1,500
"Labor Clarion" .....	1,500
Painters and Paperhangers No. 19 .....	1,000
Marine Electric Workers No. 378 .....	1,000
Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125 .....	1,000
Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific .....	1,000
United Glass Workers .....	1,000
Coppersmiths No. 95 .....	1,000
Shipyards Laborers .....	1,000
Bakers No. 24 .....	1,000
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510 .....	850
Pattern Makers .....	600
Federal Employees .....	500
Barbers No. 148 .....	500
California State Federation of Labor .....	500
Waiters No. 30 .....	500
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 .....	350
District Council Sheet Metal Workers .....	300
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 .....	250
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 59 .....	250
Warehousemen .....	200
Cooks No. 44 .....	200
Asphalt Workers No. 84 .....	100
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2 .....	50

## MOLDERS SAY NO.

Molders Union No. 164, of which Thomas J. Mooney is a member, at its meeting on Tuesday evening voted not to participate in the general strike being agitated by the International Workers' Defense League. This action of the molders, following the refusal of the Machinists' Union, of which Edward D. Nolan is a member, to take part in the strike, is a severe jolt to the agitations of the radicals. San Francisco organizations to date have voted about 98 per cent against the strike, leaving but an insignificant number in favor of it.

Two of the greatest poems in the English language were written by chums competing against each other in friendly rivalry. They undertook to work at these poems for six months and then compare results. Keats went to the Isle of Wight and wrote "Endymion," and Shelley went to a small resort on the Thames and wrote "The Revolt of Islam."

Some men can't stand prosperity, and others never even have a chance to try.


Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE  
**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3081 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

### OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE  
Union-made Cigars.  
**BLUE LABEL CIGARS**

MONTH  
No.  41  
YEAR  
SEE that the **BAR-TENDER** who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

## Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

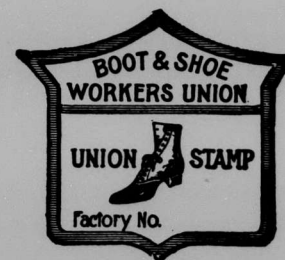
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

**This UNION STAMP**



All shoes without the **UNION STAMP** are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the **UNION STAMP**.

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin,  
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas.



# MEN'S SHOES

Union—Stamped

—two splendid styles  
—very moderately priced



*Mahogany Brown Calf Lace  
Shoes—new English Toes*

A DANDY **\$5.00**

*Gun Metal Calf Blucher Lace  
Shoes (as pictured) Roundshape Toes*

W. L. DOUGLAS **\$5.00**  
MAKE

We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Saturday  
Included  
at 6

B. KATSEHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO  
525 FOURTEENTH ST OAKLAND

We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Saturday  
Included  
at 6

## BUTCHERS NOT TO STRIKE.

Butchers' Union No. 115 at its last meeting filed without action the request of the International Workers' Defense League that a vote of the membership be taken on the question of joining the proposed general strikes in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings. The Labor Council recommendations against the strikes were approved.

## RECEIVE HISTORY OF A. F. OF L.

The first general history and encyclopedia of the American Federation of Labor, just issued by the Federation, has been received by San Francisco labor unions. The volume is a complete record of the actions of the several conventions of the Federation since its foundation and its declaration of policies on all matters of politics, economics, legislation, wages, working conditions, international organization and jurisdiction disputes. The book was compiled by William C. Roberts of the American Federation office at Washington.

## BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

At the last meeting of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union the question of the strike to liberate Mooney and Billings was taken up and the union voted against participating in strike by an overwhelming vote. Only a few of the unions in this city have voted to take part in the strike, and of this number some have violated their laws and will not be permitted to act.

The Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, also at its last meeting, voted to purchase a share of stock of the California Co-operative Consumers' League.

## SHIPFITTERS TO GIVE PICNIC.

Next Sunday, June 1st, the Shipfitters' and Helpers' Union hold their first "victory" celebration in Glen Park. Games, races and athletic events are included in the day's program. The following members, assisted by a committee of ladies, have charge of the picnic arrangements: Terry Murnane, J. G. Gibson, Jos. Sebastia, J. S. Callaghan, A. Choini, John Kelly, Bert Fickie, E. Casey, Louis Miller, Wm. Fraser, J. Junkins, S. Steele, F. Davison and Harry Bodeman.

## WITHDRAWAL OF NAME.

Officers of Boilermakers' Union No. 6 announce that the International Workers' Defense League has been requested to withdraw the name of the union from the league's stationery, as the union has not been a part of the league for several years. At the last meeting of the union all officers received an increase in wages, as did the office employees.

## LOCAL MEN SAY NO.

Local Iron Trades Union officials say that the statement issued last week that metal trades men of the Coast will strike on July 21st unless their demands for a basic wage of \$1 per hour are granted is incorrect. The date of July 21st has been set, provided the rank and file so vote by referendum. The question has not as yet been submitted to the memberships of the local unions along the Coast.

## LEATHER WORKERS STILL OUT.

The strike of the United Leather Workers' Union, Local No. 97, composed of trunk, bag and suitcase makers, is still in force. Since the beginning of the strike sixty members have been added to the ranks of the union, according to strike leaders. The strike is in the hands of the executive board, composed of H. C. Huntington, R. E. Craft and George Meagles. I. W. Trapp, member of the international executive board, is also assisting the strikers.

## GET 44-HOUR WEEK.

At Edmonton, Canada, negotiations between the employers and Garment Workers' Union terminated in establishing a 44-hour week and a substantial increase in wages.

## DEATHS.

The following deaths of members of San Francisco unions have been reported during the week just closed: Daniel A. McNulty of the letter carriers, William K. Hill of the marine engineers, Denis Bradley of the molders, James Mitchell of the machinists, Donald S. Page of the stationary engineers, James J. Kendrick of the bottlers, John Flannagan of the granite cutters.

## PILE DRIVERS' ELECTION.

The administration forces won all the offices in the annual election of Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, by an exceptionally large majority. Don Cameron was re-elected as president by a vote of almost 5 to 1. Others elected were: First vice-president, Tom Roberts; second vice-president, E. W. Buckley; secretary-treasurer, A. L. McDonald; business agent, Martin Zehler; delegates to State Federation of Labor, Don Cameron and B. Bush; trustees, Dan McGilvery, Bert Bush and T. F. Roberts; delegates to Labor Council, J. D. Barnes, Don Cameron, Martin Zehler, A. L. McDonald, Dan Cain and W. K. Shaw; delegates to District Council of Iron Workers, Martin Zehler, Don Cameron, Dan Cain, Dan McGilvery, Bert Bush and A. L. McDonald; delegates to Waterfront Workers' Federation, Don Cameron, J. D. Barnes and Darby Layton; sergeant-at-arms, Hank McLaren; conductor, J. La Torres; warden, James Stewart. The Mooney and Billings strike proposition was defeated by about 2 to 1.

## PRESIDENT COMMENDED.

The San Francisco Labor Council paid fitting tribute last Friday night to President Wilson for his masterly conception of labor's needs, as expressed in his message to Congress. A resolution adopted said in part:

The resolution declares that the transition in social and industrial conditions will involve in all probability drastic economic changes whereby the social system of the past several centuries will undergo a change as radical as that which succeeded the feudal period, and that no factor in the world's affairs has contributed so much toward the desired change as have the public utterances and official acts of President Wilson in his position as President of the United States and in his larger sphere of action as a dominating figure at the peace conference.

The resolution was presented to the Council by Roland Roche of the Letter Carriers' Union, and copies are being forwarded to the President, United States Senators Phelan and Johnson and Representatives Kahn and Nolan.

## HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE.

San Francisco: If you have something to sell, let the people know about it. This was the advice given by Frederick Nelson, president of the San Francisco Advertising Club at a weekly meeting of the Home Industry League, when the interests of the State manufacturers were under discussion. President Nelson, one of the speakers, drove home the big principle for business. "The way to push home-manufactured goods," declared the speaker, "is to advertise sanely, decently and in places where it will do some good. The manufacturers of California should set aside two per cent of their gross sales for advertising purposes and go to it intelligently and in the same manner that Eastern goods are advertised."

According to Edward H. Brown, manager of the California Industries and Land Show, which is to be given at the Exposition Auditorium in this city, October 4th to 19th, under the auspices of the Home Industry League, this event will serve as a medium for bringing the State manufacturers and communities into closer relations along promotion lines. "The demand for space is phenomenal," declares Brown. "It looks as if the Land Show would be a record breaker."

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICER BACK.

Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, arrived in the city Monday from Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, where he has been for two weeks adjusting strike conditions for teamsters' organizations.